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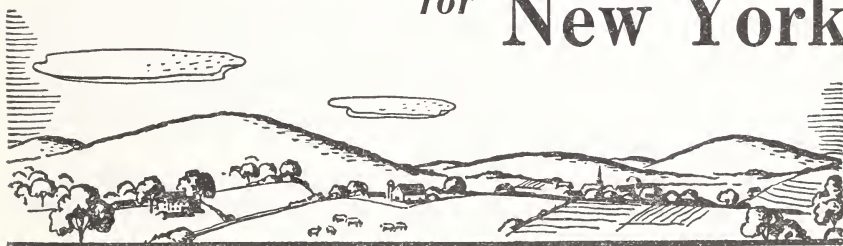
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Here's the **1940**
AGRICULTURAL
CONSERVATION
PROGRAM
for **New York**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New York who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer,

Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Wayne, Westchester, and Yates.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Payment may be allowed for planting other varieties if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New York farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New York may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land in 1940 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1939, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1940.

The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or

500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
 600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
 750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

By red clover or alfalfa seed, as mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, is meant any such seed grown in New York, any New England State, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, or Canada, or genuine Grimm alfalfa seed from any source.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency. •

SEEDING LEGUMES AND GRASSES

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment*: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1939.

SEEDING LEGUMES

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment*: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers, but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

SEEDING SWEET CLOVER

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment*: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweet clover seed alone or in mixtures.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

SEEDING PASTURES

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures on land prepared by harrowing or plowing:

- At least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell Pasture Mixture, or
- At least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell Hay Pasture Mixture, or
- An equivalent amount of any other mixture recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

SEEDING WILD WHITE CLOVER OR LADINO CLOVER

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the extension service of the New York State College of Agriculture; or the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment: \$12.50 per Ton of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Equivalent*

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, hay lands, or orchard sods, or to green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards, or (3) in connection with the seeding of winter vetch to be used as a winter cover crop or of green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards.

When superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.

APPLYING MURIATE OF POTASH

Practice No. 8—*Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent*

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established

hay lands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land. These equivalents are listed on pages 3 and 4.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment:

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

\$3.50 for each—

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

Long Island and Staten Island:

\$4.00 for each—

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime,

— or —

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used and payment will be allowed for its use on the basis of the total calcium and magnesium oxide content and fineness.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 9A—*Rate of Payment:*

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

\$3.50 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.

1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on orchard or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops on any land. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre under the 1940 program, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

SUMMER GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

SEEDING WINTER VETCH

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

Seeding inoculated winter vetch not later than October 1, 1940, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye or wheat.

MULCHING ORCHARD LAND OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 13—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application to orchard land or land in perennial vegetables of at least 3 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, stable manure, and any materials grown in orchards. Payment will not be allowed if any of the mulching material or material produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops is taken from the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 14—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. Payment will not be allowed for white-pine plantings unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment:* \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING SHRUB WINDBREAKS ON MUCK LAND

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 per Acre

The planting on muck land of shrubs not more than 1 foot apart, in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

MAINTAINING SHRUB WINDBREAKS ON MUCK LAND

Practice No. 18—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The maintenance of shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs; pruning or cutting back live shrubs when necessary, so that sufficient thickness and vigor of growth for adequate protection against erosion may be assured; and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Payment will be allowed only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 19—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

TERRACING

Practice No. 20—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than

10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat established by the county committee for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set, subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment will be set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and for farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood,

drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on the first page of this outline. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned

for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE COUNTIES

Applies only to counties listed on the first page

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, watermelons, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

Payment earned:	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Liming material will be furnished in New York to farmers who want this material in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
 Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

CARL G. WOOSTER,
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 JOHN WICKHAM,
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 L. R. SIMONS,
State Committee.

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State Executive Officer.

